

TFT ASKED TO AN- MOVE TO PREVENT GAS HEATER SALE

Congressmen Appeal to Him
as Result of Margaret
Shawhan's Death.

(Continued from First Page.)
Not to the health only, but to the lives of our citizens."
Following is an extract of the report of the quality of Washington gas made by Dr. Haywood and Mr. Skinner:
"The dangerous character of water and a mixture of gas with a high percentage of carbon monoxide, such as is furnished by the Washington Gas Light Company, should be known by every consumer of the product. Every precaution should be taken to see that the appliances used for heating and lighting purposes are of the most approved type and in the best possible condition when installed, and thereafter maintained in a clean and sanitary condition."
"Provision should be made for the removal of products of combustion by means of a chimney with a flue opening into the open air, and a window; this especially applies to a form of heating apparatus. The detection of the slightest odor from escaping gas should be met by the most prompt effort made to discover and correct the trouble."

Most Poisonous Gas.
"Upon the authority of some of the most eminent chemists, as our observations lead us to believe, carbon monoxide is one of the most poisonous gaseous products known."
Twenty young girls from Mt. De Sales Seminary in Baltimore, where Miss Shawhan had been a pupil for three years, expected to attend the funeral, to be held tomorrow at the First Baptist Church, Sixteenth and O streets, and were expected to be ready named as Dr. John Parry Briscoe, Dr. A. L. Hunt, James E. Brady, and Mr. Logan. Two other young men friends of Miss Shawhan will be named later in the day. It was at first intended to hold a funeral at the home, but it was abandoned when it became apparent that scores of the young women friends of Miss Shawhan in Washington wanted to attend the funeral.

Services will be conducted by the Rev. W. W. McManister tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Following the service at the church, members of the family will go with the body to Rock Creek Cemetery, where interment will take place.

Mrs. Shawhan, a young matron well known in society in the Capital, is suffering a nervous collapse of a serious nature. Grief-stricken by the loss of her only daughter, she spent a sleepless night, and today is in a hysterical condition which physicians have not been able to quiet. The father also has been the most intimate members of the family.

**Schoolmates From
Baltimore to Attend
Miss Shawhan's Funeral**

More than twenty girls from Mt. De Sales Seminary, in Baltimore, and scores of girl and boy friends in the Capital will attend the funeral tomorrow afternoon of Miss Margaret Shawhan, whose tragic death by carbon monoxide poisoning yesterday was attended by unusually harrowing circumstances.

Miss Shawhan had been a pupil at the seminary in Baltimore, where she made a wide circle of friends. She was known by dozens in the Washington spinger society set.

Six of her young men friends will be pallbearers, and the majority of the funeral cortege is expected to be composed of the seminary friends.

Services will be conducted by the Rev. W. W. McManister, pastor of the church, where Miss Shawhan attended services yesterday. With the body to the cemetery will go only members of the family, and a brief service at the grave will be held by the clergyman. Interment will be at Rock Creek Cemetery.

Pallbearers named today were Dr. John Parry Briscoe, Dr. A. L. Hunt, James E. Brady, Finley A. Logan, James E. Brady, and Oliver Owen Kuhn.

Mrs. Shawhan, mother of the girl, is suffering a nervous collapse of a serious nature. Grief-stricken by the loss of her only daughter, she spent a sleepless night, and today is in a hysterical condition, which physicians have not been able to quiet. The father also has been the most intimate members of the family.

Dozens of callers visited the Shawhan home this morning to offer condolences to the parents. Flowers were brought by many of Miss Shawhan's young friends.

Tragic Circumstances.
Circumstances surrounding the sudden death of Miss Shawhan were peculiarly tragic. The young woman was home for the Christmas holidays. With her father and mother, she had indulged in a round of holiday calls on old friends here. On New Year Day, scores of her friends, happy and buoyant in the receiving line, gathered in the morning to a breakfast reception planned by her and a number of young friends.

Today Mr. and Mrs. Shawhan had arranged to go with their daughter to a photograph gallery and have a group picture taken before leaving for the intended return to Baltimore tomorrow.

Yesterday afternoon all three went to a reception. Father and mother were directly to the Baltimore, and their daughter went to their apartments at 10 Massachusetts avenue to dress. The parents waited until about 10 o'clock, when they returned to find their daughter in her room, as if she had been dressing.

The father went to the bathroom, and when a knock got no response, he opened the door. He saw his daughter lying in a tub half filled with water. He was unconscious. Dr. A. L. Hunt was called and later Dr. M. D. Magee arrived. Both worked with her for an hour, but life could not be revived.

The action of monoxide gas is deadly, and almost instantaneous, so that there is rarely any chance to resuscitate victims if they are inhaled a full breath of it.

The coroner examined the bathroom, and for a time was puzzled to ascertain the cause of death until the gas stove was examined.

**Smile as They Admit
Housebreaking Charge**

Charged with housebreaking, to which they pleaded guilty with smiles on their faces, John Kelly, Walter Young, and John Ash were held under \$1,500 each for the grand jury in United States branch of Police Court today.

The trio, all white, and between twenty and twenty-five years old, treated their arraignment as a joke, and did not seem to appreciate the serious charge against them.

Kelly and Young were surprised by William H. Scott just after they had broken into his house at 61 H street northwest. Ash kept watch on the outside while the other two committed the attempted burglary, according to a confession the police say he made.

WANTS PANAMA GOVERNMENT LINE

Senator Bristow Introduces Bill for Federal Merchant Marine, Beginning With Fifteen Ships—Railroad Holdings Barred From Ownership of Stock.

Senator Bristow of Kansas introduced in the Senate today two bills that have an important bearing on the question of the conduct of the Panama canal.

One of the bills provides that the Government shall acquire fifteen steamships to be used in the establishment of commercial lines between the west coast of Central and South America and the east and west coasts of the canal, to be operated through the canal. The other is intended to prohibit any railroad or other common carrier from having any interest in any common carrier by water with which it may compete.

In a statement regarding the bill Senator Bristow says the ships are to be built in this country unless it appears they cannot be purchased or built in this country at a cost not to exceed 20 per cent greater than in another country, in which case the Secretary of War is authorized to acquire them abroad. Senator Bristow believes the railroads through their banking houses and in other ways control practically every ship building concern in the United States, so that ships to be built for the purpose of competing with the railroads cannot be had in this country at any reasonable figure.

It provides that these steamships may be operated by the Panama Railroad Company, a corporation all of the stock of which is now owned by the United States Government, or may be leased to a private company.

In the event the ships are leased to a private company such company shall not be in any way owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any railroad.

**WEED AT HEAD
OF THE POSTAL
SAVING SYSTEM**

Appointed Today as General
Director at \$5,000
a Year.

(Continued from First Page.)
tary throughout the campaign, when the present Postmaster General was chairman of the Republican national committee.

"After the campaign Mr. Weed was made chief clerk of the Department of Commerce and Labor, serving until March, 1910, when Postmaster General Hitchcock appointed him chief clerk of the Postoffice Department. On July 1, 1910, Mr. Weed became secretary of the United States Postal Savings System."

Today is the first anniversary of the establishment of the postal savings system and \$15,000,000 is on deposit, and \$5,000,000 more is expected before the first day of 1912. A year ago today one postal savings depository was established in each of the forty-eight States and territories.

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or the owners or stockholders of any railroad, a penalty of \$5,000 per day is provided to be assessed against the company in which it is in any way entered into an agreement with a railroad company as to the rates to be charged for traffic.

The bill also provides the giving of any free passes of any kind to anybody except the company's own officials and the officers of the postal service on official duty.

Senator Bristow believes this is the only practical way to restore the American merchant marine, and that it will be far cheaper for the Government in the end than any system of subsidies that could be devised, and that it is a practical way to develop American commerce, and provide at the same time for supply ships for the navy, which would be sorely needed to make the navy all effective in time of war.

Regarding the other bill, Senator Bristow says he believes it is useless to provide for any inland water transportation system and permit the railroads to own the steamboat lines that are to use this inland waterway system, thereby controlling their own water competition.

He says the railroads have destroyed the steamboat business of the country, not because they could handle traffic more cheaply, but by a system of discrimination. They have reduced rates to certain points in order to drive out of business the steamboats, and when competition was gone they have then increased the rates; or, if the rates were kept low, they have increased them so as to make up the losses the railroads incurred in destroying the competition.

Rates for the distribution of freight from river towns to the interior have been excessively high, so that the steamboats have been practically limited to the mere necessities of the river towns for their business. The same has been true of the lake trade, as well as of the coastwise trade on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

**TAFT DETERMINED
TO BE CANDIDATE
TO SUCCEED SELF**

Emphatic in Declaration
That Nothing Can Keep
Him Out of Race.

(Continued from First Page.)
President Taft will not withdraw from the race for the Republican nomination in favor of Colonel Roosevelt, Senator Taft declared today, when he was asked by other unnamed Presidential possibilities.

"This much the President told anxious friends at the White House today. He let a number of his callers know positively and unequivocally he was in the fight to the finish, and that he would not be influenced to get out, come what may, and that he and the President is reported as having said:

"Only death will prevent my seeing this fight through."

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LAFOLLETTE WILL NOT GO OUT, SAYS OF PROGRESSIVES

Right to Nomination as Good
as Roosevelt's, Fol-
lowers Declare.

By JUDSON C. WELLIVER.
"Under no circumstances will Senator La Follette be withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidential nomination. Under no circumstances will Colonel Roosevelt be announced as an active candidate for it."

"The friends of La Follette feel just as well justified in making a fight for one of the chief executives of the country as the friends of Roosevelt can possibly feel in making a fight for one who is not an avowed candidate."

"La Follette will stay in the field. If the Roosevelt movement goes on, it will simply result in the division of the progressive strength, and will increase the danger of Taft's nomination."

The foregoing is the substance of a statement made today, in the most emphatic terms, by a member of the National Progressive Republican League. The speaker is fully authorized to speak for the organization, of which he was one of the charter members and an officer. He already has stated in the La Follette cause, and will do more of it, and he is one of the most widely known members of the Congressional group of progressives.

Later Statement Probable.
The speaker would not agree that his name might be used, though there is reason to anticipate that before long a more formal statement substantially of the same effect will be issued by some of the La Follette supporters.

The speaker discussed the Roosevelt-La Follette situation with utmost frankness.

"Without doubt or uncertainty," he said, "Colonel Roosevelt wants the nomination. But he wants it to come to him by acclamation and without his becoming an avowed candidate. His friends are working for him, hand and foot, and they are doing so with no chance of his being nominated—none whatever—unless he gets busy in the West, and does not get into the campaign from New York or Pennsylvania. If either of those two States declares for him and gives him its delegation, he will have a chance."

"With one such big, telling block of support, there will be no chance at all. Roosevelt's friends will be doing their most effective work organizing in the East. They have not much to gain in the West, and they will not lose a cent of their money by doing so. La Follette will get more votes in a primary than Roosevelt. That is my opinion, based on knowledge and investigation."

May Divide Strength.
"The continuance of the present situation may divide the progressive strength in the very States that are most surely to be relied upon for votes against Taft's renomination, and enable him to control them by plurality. That is the best that can happen for him. I do not believe Roosevelt wants that. I think there is no doubt he is earnestly opposed to Taft, and would rather see La Follette elected than any other available man named."

The speaker did not go so far as to express the opinion that La Follette would finally be taken definitely out of consideration. He did, however, express the opinion that the two men who were in the race, La Follette and Roosevelt, would be able to induce their candidates to withdraw from the race, and to live with aspiration, and an open flag, for delegates.

Under the analysis of this progressive leader, the situation appears about thus:

La Follette remains in the consideration he will get some of the far Western States; he will divide the progressive vote with Senator La Follette, and greatly improve the La Follette chance of winning there by plurality. President Taft will be the East and South, and be nominated.

Entitled to Try.
There is no longer doubt that the La Follette organization is considered divided as to the policy that ought to be pursued. But La Follette himself is regarded by the elements most devoted to his cause as entitled to a try, and certain to have it anyhow. They say he will never retire in favor of any man who is not an avowed candidate; and it is evident today that if the Wisconsin man takes this position he will have a long backing among the progressive leaders.

Another Western progressive, who likewise has committed himself to the La Follette candidacy, commented thus on the views already quoted:

"I do not believe that in the middle Western States La Follette can beat Roosevelt, provided the situation goes on as now. I am for La Follette, but if Roosevelt's name continues to be used on now, without an avowed candidacy from him, Roosevelt will carry North Dakota against both Taft and La Follette. The division of the progressive strength will give Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, South Dakota, Iowa, and Kansas to Taft, in my opinion."

Serious Uncertainty.
Whether La Follette ought to remain in the race is the subject of serious uncertainty among his friends. I was one who wanted Roosevelt because I regarded him as the more available. But he could not be had, and La Follette was willing to make the fight when it looked hopeless. Now I shall stay by him as long as he stays in. But I assume that the majority of progressives will stampede to Roosevelt."

"Every delegate La Follette gets will be delivered to Roosevelt, if in the end it proves that La Follette cannot win and he Roosevelt cannot win. Think Taft can get a single mid-Western State in a square fight with either La Follette or Roosevelt; but with forces divided, Taft may win."

**Teachers Say the
GET GRADE PAY FOR
HIGH SCHOOL WORK**

The attention of Alonso Tweedale, Auditor of the District, was called today to the fact that the Board of Education has, in the past, been "detailing" teachers in the high schools to teach at grade school salaries or lower salaries than the law calls for upon appointment.

These teachers so "detailed" have passed the required examination and have been forced to remain at the grade school salaries. It is alleged, when others were appointed over their heads. The appropriation for the year 1912 asks for the appointment of seven teachers in the high schools at a minimum salary of \$1,000 and calls attention to the fact that salaries are now inadequate. In the past the board has found that there have been too few teachers in Class A, Group A, and has appointed teachers at graded school salaries, or has "detailed" them to the positions.

To Air Grievance.
Dr. Davidson admitted that there were a few teachers now detailed in the high schools. The matter has been in the hands of the High School Teachers' Association for some time, and their grievances will undoubtedly be aired in the near future.

It is understood that the question of salaries for high schools was taken up during the hearing before Congress, which was given the Board of Education, and high schools, is the question of administration involved.

Further, it is said that appointments of men to teach have been made out of line of appointment and over the heads of those already promised a position in the high schools, and that the high school teachers charge that two women were in line for higher salaries when the board appointed men instead.

Salaries "Mortgaged."
It is further contended that the seven salaries now asked for in the yearly appropriation are already "mortgaged" in that they have been promised to teachers now in the schools.

Many teachers say the Comptroller has approved of these appointments, which they allege makes the school liable on the public debt and the salaries offered has been the basis of argument in the past. Teachers now say that they receive at any appointments at salaries even lower than the minimum and that they are there and others appointed over them.

**Immigrant's Story
Will Be Investigated**